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Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2001

Honorable Paul E. Patton, Governor

Robert F. Stephens, Secretary of Justice

Ralph E. Kelly, Ed.D., Commissioner

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A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR



It was a proud day when we participated with former U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno at a public ceremony in January 2001, marking the successful conclusion to the consent decree that impacted our juvenile residential programs. Not only did we accomplish full compliance with all consent decree provisions in a short span of five years, but Kentucky was also recognized as a leader in the development of a model juvenile justice system.

Upon assuming the office of Governor in 1996, I made reform of our juvenile justice system a priority. While the requirements of the consent decree were critical to that reform, Kentucky needed to address the needs of the thousands of youth in communities that are not placed in residential programs but require a similar level of intervention. A comprehensive system that included effective delinquency prevention, detention services, meaningful treatment services and vigilant aftercare support was necessary to truly impact juvenile crime and community safety.

The viable organization that was envisioned in the legislation creating Kentucky's juvenile justice system has come to fruition. The Department of Juvenile Justice is continuing to develop the full continuum of services for youth and in the process, is developing new partnerships with the courts, youth advocates and law enforcement agencies. Community based efforts to hold youth accountable coupled with our local juvenile delinquency prevention efforts have contributed to the decline in juvenile crime in the Commonwealth.

The progress that Kentucky has made in reforming juvenile justice is a direct result of the many citizens, volunteers and professional groups working together in common purpose. These efforts continue to move forward as outlined in this annual report.

Sincerely,
Paul E. Patton
Governor

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY



The Kentucky Justice Cabinet congratulates the Department of Juvenile Justice on a productive year that signified continued progress toward the development of a unified criminal justice system. Thanks to the unwavering support from Governor Paul Patton and the Kentucky legislature, we have the necessary resources to fulfill our obligation to communities in support of efforts to reduce juvenile crime and its cost to society.

From my perspective as a former Chief Justice, the Department's ability to accomplish the required changes resulting from a massive federal consent decree is quite remarkable. Our youth development centers are better staffed and trained and more efficient in their operations, and the Department has exceeded the requirements of the consent decree.

The opening of the secure youth development center in Adair County was a significant event, providing the juvenile justice system a state-of-the-art facility capable of serving a difficult juvenile population. The decision to operate a 10 bed detention program at the Adair facility was a new concept to the system and addressed the need for detention beds for the surrounding 10 county area. Our goal to develop a statewide detention system is ongoing, and we look to complete two additional detention programs by the next fiscal year.

In the midst of these great changes, the Department continues to offer support and services to youth that provide them opportunities for success — paving the way for successful lives. As you read this report, we invite your questions and input in an ongoing collaboration to maintain a quality juvenile justice system.

Sincerely,
Robert F. Stephens
Secretary

A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER



Upon my appointment as Commissioner of this department in 1996, the most daunting challenge facing us was establishing full compliance with the provisions contained in a federal consent decree. It was not a matter of implementing a few policies and procedures in our youth development centers; it consisted of changing an entire system of residential care that had deteriorated from a lack of consistent direction and funding. Under Governor Paul Patton's strong leadership and the full support of the General Assembly, the Department implemented a complete overhaul of our youth residential management and operations. The systematic changes Kentucky has accomplished in this regard now afford youth a full range of treatment and rehabilitative services.

A poignant event in the short history of this department was marked by the visit of former Attorney General Janet Reno on January 16, 2001, to join the Governor in announcing the termination of the federal consent decree. Kentucky's resolve and determination to meet this challenge and commit to the future of our youth is evident. While there is sufficient reason to celebrate this accomplishment, our quest to maintain the quality and efficiency of youth services is perhaps more challenging.

During the past five years, we may have given the consent decree a high priority, but we have also worked hard to establish a full continuum of care for youth. In this report, you will learn more about our juvenile delinquency prevention efforts, the progress of building a statewide juvenile detention system and our efforts in the community that are directed toward improved public safety and accountability of our youth.

I would certainly be remiss if I failed to acknowledge the efforts of our staff who have not only implemented significant change, but continually step to the plate in acceptance of a renewed interest to place Kentucky in the role of a model juvenile justice system.

We hope you find this report of interest and invite you to learn more about these efforts.

Sincerely,
Ralph E. Kelly, Ed.D.
Commissioner

State's Juvenile Justice System Complies with Consent Decree

Former United States Attorney General Janet Reno joined Governor Paul Patton on January 16, 2001, in a ceremony that ended the state's Juvenile Justice Consent Decree, established in December 1995 to improve juvenile confinement in state-operated treatment facilities.

The consent decree was created after federal officials determined that conditions of juvenile confinement in Kentucky's state-operated residential treatment facilities violated the statutory and constitutional rights of juveniles. Kentucky voluntarily entered into the consent decree to improve conditions for juveniles.

Over the past five years, the Department has worked diligently to implement the provisions of the consent decree. These provisions included creating a pre-service training academy for direct-care juvenile justice staff, developing an internal investigations unit, and hiring a board-certified physician to guide the provision of medical services in facilities.

Due to the vision of Governor Patton, the General Assembly, and the dedication of Department staff, Kentucky's juvenile justice system now stands among the best in the nation.

Department Overview

During the early 1990's, the state experienced a high number of incidents involving juvenile crime. In addition, the state-run juvenile facilities had been cited as sub-standard and unable to provide adequate treatment for delinquent youth. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention contended that the state was in non-compliance with federal statutes regarding juvenile detention. Ultimately, Kentucky was declared ineligible for federal funding administered by that office. In December 1995, then-Governor, Brereton Jones, signed a consent decree with the U.S. Department of Justice. This consent decree relegated the state to improve administration of juvenile facilities and state programs designed to treat juvenile offenders.

Due to the poor condition of the state's juvenile justice system, House Bill 117 was introduced. This bill called for major changes in the state Juvenile Code and in the administration of juvenile programs. This legislation was adopted by the 1996 General Assembly and signed into law by Governor Paul Patton.

House Bill 117 called for the establishment of the Department of Juvenile Justice, and it detailed the responsibilities and duties of the new department. In August 1996, the Governor signed Executive Order 96-1069. This order officially established the Department of Juvenile Justice within the Justice Cabinet. Soon after, Ralph E. Kelly, Ed.D. was appointed the Commissioner of the Department, and the hiring process of additional managerial staff was initiated.

The Department of Juvenile Justice became responsible for all juveniles adjudicated as public or youthful offenders and committed to the state's care on December 16, 1996.

Since its impetus in 1996, the Department of Juvenile Justice has strived to create a unified juvenile justice system and improve conditions of confinement in Kentucky's juvenile correctional facilities. After five years of diligent work, Kentucky has reached full compliance with provisions of the Federal Juvenile Justice Consent Decree. In a press conference held January 16, 2001, former United States Attorney General, Janet Reno, praised Kentucky's juvenile justice reform efforts. Her office signed a joint motion with Kentucky's Department of Juvenile Justice to dismiss the federal consent decree. The motion was filed in federal court on January 16th and signed by Judge Charles Simpson on January 17, 2001, officially dismissing the consent decree.

Since the dismissal of the consent decree, the Department of Juvenile Justice continues to move forward with programs that ensure public safety, create partnerships and build accountability.

Divisions and Branches

The Department of Juvenile Justice includes two main divisions — Program Operations and Support Services. These main divisions are subdivided into smaller divisions and branches.

Program Operations includes the West Region Division, Central Region Division, East Region Division, Mental Health Services and Placement Services Division. The three regional divisions provide oversight of daily operations of day treatment centers, group homes, residential facilities, community services (including the Juvenile Intensive Supervision Team Program and the Juvenile Community Work Program) and state-operated secure juvenile detention facilities. The East Region Division also provides oversight of the Bluegrass Assessment Center and the Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP). The Placement Services Division consists of the Classification Branch, which coordinates and makes final decisions regarding the placement of all youth committed to the Department, the Transportation Branch and Detention Services Branch.

Support Services includes the Program Services Division, Administrative Services Division, Staff Development Division and Health Services. The Program Services Division includes three branches — Program Development, Quality Assurance and Education. Program Services staff administer federal and state juvenile justice grant funding; coordinate the efforts of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Councils; monitor detention facilities and state-operated secure juvenile detention facilities in attaining and maintaining accreditation by the American Correctional Association (ACA); investigate critical incidents; conduct probable cause and revocation hearings; oversee the development of departmental policies and procedures; and provide coordination of all educational and vocational programming for Department of Juvenile Justice operated and contracted facilities and programs.

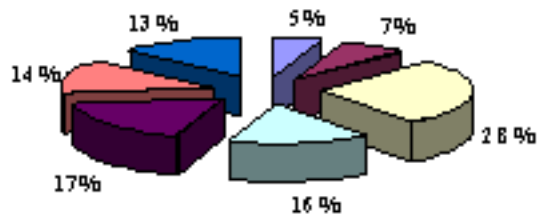
The Administrative Services Division includes three branches — Fiscal, Information Systems and Personnel — as well as Capital Construction staff. The division provides coordination of all fiscal and personnel matters, construction of new facilities, facility maintenance, computer set up and maintenance, software installation, computer networking and the Juvenile Offender Referral Information (JORI) system.

The Staff Development Division includes both an academy/detention branch and an in-service training branch. The academy/detention branch trains the Department's direct line staff prior to their working with juveniles. All direct line staff are required to participate in a ten-week residential training academy. The in-service branch provides booster training sessions for facility staff.

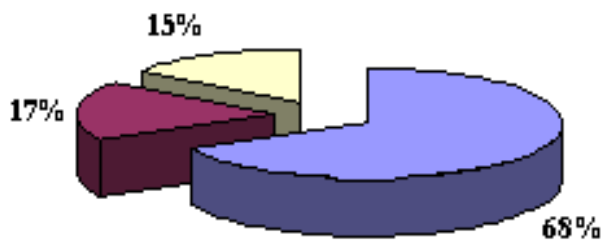
The Department of Juvenile Justice has created several boards, including the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC), the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board (JJAB) and eight Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Councils, to provide oversight of federal and state juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant funding. Through the work of these groups, the Department is able to provide grants to local communities for prevention, intervention and alternatives to secure detention programming.

Operating Budget

In Fiscal Year 2001, the Department of Juvenile Justice expended a total of \$111.3 million. Throughout the year, it operated with approximately 1,455 full-time positions.

FY 2001 Expenditures by Program Area

- Day Treatment 6.0M
- Group Homes 8.0M
- DJJ Residential Facilities 30.0M
- Private Child Care 17.3M
- Community Services 19.4M
- Detention 15.7M
- Central/Regional Offices 14.9M

FY 2001 Funding by Source

■ State General Funds \$75.3M

■ Federal Funds \$19.2M

■ Agency Funds \$16.8M

Program Operations — West Region Division

Community Services Branch

The West Region Community Services Branch maintains case management services in 37 Kentucky counties. In addition to case management, the branch also operates Juvenile Intensive Supervision Teams (JIST) in the following counties: Christian, McCracken, Calloway, Marshall, Graves, Fulton, Hickman, Ballard and Carlisle. This fiscal year, the Christian County Juvenile Drug Court reports that the program has had 16 participants, and two graduations have been conducted. Warren and Hardin counties partnered with DJJ to implement JIST programs in their areas. District offices within the branch report that JIST completed 7378 curfew, employment, office visit and school checks; 2761 telephone, client call-in and electronic curfew checks; and 1501 drug screens, with only 7.6% positive results for drugs in youths' systems. Case load for the West Region Community Services Branch runs between 265 and 280 youth. In addition, all six districts of the branch now have Intensive Aftercare Program monitors in place.

Day Treatment Branch

DJJ operates Christian County Day Treatment, Hardin County Day Treatment and Owensboro Day Treatment programs in the West Region. DJJ contracts with five additional programs in the area: Barren County Day Treatment, Calloway County Day Treatment, Hopkins County Day Treatment, Ohio County Day Treatment and Lifeskills Day Treatment. In order to fulfill training requirements, the branch's counselors attended various training sessions organized by the Regional Psychologist. This fiscal year, students at Christian County Day Treatment participated in the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society's Pennies for Patients. Hardin County Day Treatment youth participated in an annual softball tournament at Lifeskills Day Treatment.. Owensboro Day Treatment held a parent-teacher conference with several parents attending the conference to talk with teachers and counselors.

Group Home Branch

In the West Region, DJJ operates the Bowling Green Group Home, Glasgow Group Home, Hopkinsville Group Home and Mayfield Group Home. Several staff from the region are involved in the Youth Worker Certification Program. This fiscal year, Bowling Green Group Home had an American Correctional Association (ACA) monitoring visit by Quality Assurance and received a score of 100% for compliance on mandatory and non-mandatory standards. Bowling Green Group Home youth participated in the Salvation Army's Food and Toy Drive and helped the local Chamber of Commerce deliver directories and calendars to various locations. Glasgow Group Home residents provided lawn-mowing service to the Glasgow community, serving 32 customers. Hopkinsville Group Home youth visited their local library once a week and attended a field trip to a Cincinnati Reds baseball game. Mayfield Group Home youth held a community fish fry fundraiser and served dinners to local businesses and individuals.

Residential Facility/Detention Branch

DJJ operates Mayfield Youth Development Center, Green River Youth Development Center, Lincoln Village Youth Development Center and the Owensboro Treatment Center in the West Region. This fiscal year, residential facility youth participated in a variety of community service activities and educational and recreational field trips. In addition to residential facilities, the branch operates the McCracken Regional Juvenile Detention Center and began construction on the Warren Regional Juvenile Detention Center. The new facility will serve as one of the ten facilities planned in the Department's takeover of the pre-trial detention of alleged delinquents. This fiscal year, the McCracken County Public Library presented a selection of 200 Young Adult books to the McCracken Regional Juvenile Detention Center.

Lincoln Village Youth Development Center

During the fiscal year, designs were approved for a new treatment living unit at the Lincoln Village Youth Development Center. A total of twelve students earned their GED, and thirteen earned high school diplomas. Several youth registered for classes at local universities, and eight residents enrolled in the state vocational program for college. In regard to community involvement, residents weeded flowerbeds and cleaned walking paths at Pritchard Community Center and mowed yards at various local churches. Field trips were taken to Pine Valley Golf Course and the National Food Show in Louisville. Fundraising activities included a car wash and selling flowers that were grown at the facility's greenhouse.

Mayfield Youth Development Center

Ground was broken for Mayfield Youth Development Center's new Multi-Purpose Educational Building this fiscal year. Residents of the center participated in numerous community activities. Youth went fishing at Fancy Farm and camping at Energy Lake. The facility's softball team went to the West Region Softball Tournament in June 2001 and won first place. Residents participated in local charity work and donated money to the Dream Factory, which is an organization that grants special wishes to terminally ill children.

Green River Youth Development Center

During this fiscal year, Green River Youth Development Center's gym building passed inspection and was approved. Youth participated in numerous activities, including school trips to Horse Cave Theater and Mammoth Cave and a recreational trip to a softball tournament in Owensboro. In May 2001, the choir performed at Butler County High School, Lakeview Nursing Home, Aberdeen Baptist Church and Echols General Baptist Church. Staff at the center have found that maximizing appropriate community activities, including recreational, educational, religious and community service, makes for a much better and more relaxed institutional environment, as residents have incentive to behave well and work towards more short term goals to attend these functions. Some functions that residents attended this year are: touring the Kentucky Railway Museum and Patton Museum, helping with the Butler County Court House landscape maintenance and local city park fall clean-up.

Owensboro Treatment Center

A new multi-educational building was approved for the Owensboro Treatment Center this fiscal year. Residents at the facility prepared gardens and participated in Horticulture/Aquaculture sales. The center's 2nd Annual Softball Tournament was held in June 2001, with residents from Mayfield Youth Development Center, Green River Youth Development Center and Lincoln Village Youth Development Center participating in the activities. Residents raised money for their recreation fund with car washes and barbecues. Several youth participated in 4-H and made entries for the county fair. Residents also participated in a landscaping project at the Daviess County Courthouse, built hiking trails at Yellow Creek Park and set up tables and decorations for the Downtown Owensboro Association's "Friday After Five" events.

Program Operations — Central Region Division

Community Services Branch

The Central Region Community Services Branch maintains case management services in 32 Kentucky counties. In addition to case management, the branch also operates Juvenile Intensive Supervision Teams (JIST) in the following counties: Jefferson, Shelby and Franklin. This fiscal year, Nelson County partnered with DJJ to implement a JIST program. An in-house Drug and Psycho-ed Group was implemented in Jefferson County as a feeder for the Juvenile Drug Court Program. Drug Court staff agreed to facilitate the program with supervision of DJJ staff.

Day Treatment Branch

DJJ operates the Bruce Hall Day Treatment and Louisville Day Treatment programs in the West Region. DJJ contracts with four additional programs in the area: Bullitt County Day Treatment, Cropper Day Treatment, Harrodsburg Day Treatment and Wilkinson Street Day Treatment. This fiscal year, Louisville Day Treatment was audited by ACA and passed with a score of 99.6%. In addition, the program's Extended Day program moved to St. Anthony's Outreach Center. Louisville Day Treatment participated in the Jefferson County Athletic Program/Project, which was established for at-risk youth who pledge to improve school attendance and behavior and volunteered for a total of 632 hours at the Meadowview Nursing Home and Wayside Mission. Bruce Hall Day Treatment was audited by ACA and received a perfect score of 100%. Wilkinson Street Day Treatment maintained over 90% attendance for the year.

Group Home Branch

In the Central Region, DJJ operates the Frankfort Group Home and Westport Group Home. DJJ contracts with the Volunteers of America for the services of three group homes in the Louisville area: Bardstown Group Home, Kennedy Group Home and Winter Group Home. This fiscal year, the Frankfort Group Home transitioned to an intensive aftercare step-down program. This program was designed to assist youth exiting residential facilities transition back into the community.

Residential Facility/Detention Branch

DJJ operates Rice-Audubon Youth Development Center and Cardinal Treatment Center in the Central Region. In April 2001, the Adair Youth Development Center Juvenile was opened. The facility includes 80 beds grouped into 10 pods. Seven pods serve the most serious juvenile offenders from across the state. One of these seven pods is designated for serious female juvenile offenders. The Adair facility is the only maximum security facility operated by the state to house juvenile offenders, and it is the first DJJ facility to serve both male and female offenders. The eighth pod is a detention pod. The detention pod falls under the DJJ's statewide detention plan. It houses youth awaiting court hearings in a 10-county catchment area. The detention unit operates like other state-operated secure juvenile detention facilities, as it provides educational and recreational opportunities and medical care. The residential treatment portion of the facility provides treatment services; vocational, educational and recreational opportunities; and medical services. Treatment teams work with youth to develop individualized treatment plans that integrate education services/plans. Adair youth participate in vocational training for computer repair and building/apartment maintenance. The facility brought 100+ jobs to the area.

Cardinal Treatment Center

Residents at the Cardinal Treatment Center participated in numerous activities this fiscal year, including the Green Mile Program in Jefferson County. Once a week, an administrator teams up with a resident and picks up trash along a mile of community property. With this program, youth have an opportunity to give back to the community. Residents took vocational/educational field trips to the Ford Motor Company's Kentucky Truck Plant and Auntie Em's Pretzel Shop. Cardinal Treatment Center continues to educate residents through a variety of off-campus activities, including visits to the Kentucky Derby Museum at Churchill Downs, Rauch Planetarium and Otter Creek. Youth from Cardinal also participated in the Adopt an Animal Program at the Louisville Zoo. Residents used money earned from fundraisers to help feed an animal at the zoo.

Rice-Audubon Youth Development Center

The Rice-Audubon Youth Development Center underwent some improvements this fiscal year, including the repainting of several rooms and donation of new furniture for the dayroom. Several staff from the facility participated in the Mentor Training Academy and Nurse Seminar. Youth from the facility participated in numerous community service activities. Residents from Rice-Audubon Youth Development Center continue to visit area nursing homes and participate in projects for Habitat for Humanity.

Adair Youth Development Center

The Adair Youth Development Center is DJJ's new state-of-the-art, maximum-security facility for delinquent youth. The facility, which serves both male and female juvenile delinquents, serves as a juvenile correctional facility and a detention facility. The \$10 million, 49,000 square foot facility, designed by Godsey Associates and built by D.W. Winburn Construction, is located on a 17-acre site in Columbia, Kentucky. Security features of the facility include perimeter fencing, security controls and metal security ceiling panels. The Adair Youth Development Center provides delinquent youth treatment services. The program utilizes a cognitive-behavioral therapeutic approach to facilitate attitudinal and behavioral changes. Treatment services include individual, group and family counseling sessions. This fiscal year, staff began setting up a library in the facility. The library currently holds approximately 900 books and 50+ educational videos that cover numerous subject areas. State of the art circulation software was purchased to track library materials. In addition, the vocational program entered into a partnership with the Lake Cumberland Community Services Organization. Members of the organization come into the facility to tutor residents on an individual basis. The agency provides follow-up service for the residents, which assists them in securing job placement after discharge.

Program Operations — East Region Division

Community Services Branch

The East Region Community Services Branch maintains case management services in 51 Kentucky counties. In addition to case management, the branch also operates Juvenile Intensive Supervision Teams (JIST) in the following counties: Campbell and Fayette. The branch now has Intensive Aftercare Program monitors in place. District offices within the branch report that JIST program contacts have helped strengthen the relationships between local law enforcement and DJJ. Community Service Workers in the region continue to provide services to the courts and work with juvenile offenders and their families.

Day Treatment Branch

DJJ operates Ashland Day Treatment and Newport Day Treatment programs in the East Region. DJJ contracts with ten additional programs in the area: Bell County Day Treatment, Campbell County Day Treatment, Clark County Day Treatment, Laurel County Day Treatment, Lexington Day Treatment, Madison County Day Treatment, Phelps Day Treatment, Pulaski County Day Treatment, Shelby Valley Day Treatment and Whitley County Day Treatment. This fiscal year, Newport Day Treatment implemented a new Intensive Community Based Supervision program to serve DJJ youth from Campbell and Kenton Counties. The program focuses on youth who are high risk for placement and youth returning to the community from placement. Staff works with these youth and families within their homes, schools and at the program site. The mission of the program is to deter youth from placement or further placements.

Group Home Branch

In the East Region, DJJ operates the Ashland Group Home, Burnside Group Home, Frenchburg Group Home, London Group Home and Middlesboro Group Home. DJJ contracts with the Volunteers of America for the services of the Lexington Group Home. Youth from the Ashland Group Home participated in a local food drive, and several youth were employed in the community. Burnside Group Home youth took field trips to the Kings Island amusement park, installed a flagpole on site and held a community car wash. Residents of Frenchburg Group Home raised funds for their activity fund by selling fire wood. The Middlesboro Group Home continues progress with its step-down program and Intensive Aftercare Program.

Residential Facility/Detention Branch

DJJ operates the Bluegrass Assessment Center, Woodsbend Youth Development Center, Morehead Youth Development Center (for girls), Lake Cumberland Youth Development Center, Northern Kentucky Youth Development Center and the Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP) in the East Region. The East Region also operates the Campbell Regional Juvenile Detention Center and the Breathitt Regional Juvenile Detention Center. These detention centers were constructed under DJJ's statewide plan to take over detention services for delinquent youth. This fiscal year, the Breathitt Regional Juvenile Detention Center underwent an ACA accreditation audit. The facility scored a 98.6% out of a possible 100% in a review of 403 standards. The auditors were impressed with the operation of the facility, giving the center an OUTSTANDING quality of life rating.

Bluegrass Assessment Center

The Bluegrass Assessment Center remains a model program utilizing innovations in the intake or reception of adjudicated youths committed to DJJ. The primary purpose of the program is evaluating youths for criminogenic needs and identifying the most appropriate post-adjudicated placement. This program operates in a moderate secure 16-bed facility with a typical stay of 30 days. This fiscal year, residents worked on special craft projects that have a patriotic theme. The profits made from selling the crafts were donated to the Red Cross.

Woodsbend Youth Development Center

The Woodsbend Youth Development Center stands as a leader in the development and use of Positive Peer Culture, a therapeutic milieu designed to promote the development of pro-social behaviors and foster a healthy sense of belonging through an environment that views each resident as a valuable part of the treatment process with positive contribution to make. Through Positive Peer Culture, Woodsbend youth develop good decision making skills, responsibility and caring for others. This fiscal year, residents of the program participated in local community events and service activities, including participating in a restoration project for the Morgan County Historical Society, constructing new dugouts for the county ball park, painting the Morgan County Courthouse and producing vegetables for donation to local nursing home residents.

Lake Cumberland Youth Development Center

The Lake Cumberland Youth Development Center utilizes a unique program called the Work Experience Program. This program gives every resident the opportunity to learn valuable work skills and positive work habits. The program is designed to recognize and reward good job performance and healthy work attitudes. Residents who choose to work the maximum hours per week and receive good ratings for work completed will advance in the four work levels — Entry, Apprentice, Journeyman and Contractor. This fiscal year, using skills learned in the Work Experience Program, residents of the facility volunteered at the local historical society, various civic groups, local churches, parks, Habitat for Humanity, Lifeline Home Health Care, the local Federal Home Heating Assistance Program and Lake Cumberland's Lake Cleanup in coordination with the local Corp of Engineers to perform community service projects.

Northern Kentucky Youth Development Center

This fiscal year, the Northern Kentucky Youth Development Center changed their mission to include an Honors Group. This group of residents has the responsibility and trust for participating in community work and recreational activities. The change in mission has been very successful, and youth from the Honors Group have participated in community service projects such as painting offices for the Kenton County School System.

Morehead Youth Development Center

In Fiscal Year 2001, the Morehead Youth Development Center completed construction on a new gymnasium and started construction on a new kitchen, which will be complete in December 2001. The facility received an Arts Grant that allowed various artists to visit the program and conduct art classes. An art show was held, and residents were able to display their projects. In addition, residents of the facility participated in numerous community projects, including creating Easter baskets for needy children in the community, adopting a city flowerbed to maintain, donating to the American Red Cross and cleaning up around the local shopping center. Two youth representatives and a counselor from the program were chosen to participate in a Women's Symposium held at Morehead State University, and 20 residents were certified in CPR and First Aid.

Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP)

The Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP) continues to be one of DJJ's most successful programs. The program stands as an evolved form of boot camp that seeks to rehabilitate court-committed 14-18 year old non-violent delinquent males through an 8-month program (4 months residential and 4 months intensive aftercare) that combines discipline, regimentation, education, physical training, intensive therapeutic services and supported transition back to the community. CLEP opened in November 1999, and since that time, program administrators have maintained statistics on recidivism. Current figures indicate an 82-85% success rate for the cadets who have completed or are currently participating in the community phase of the program. This fiscal year, cadets from the program participated in flag ceremonies for DJJ Academy Graduations and various parades.

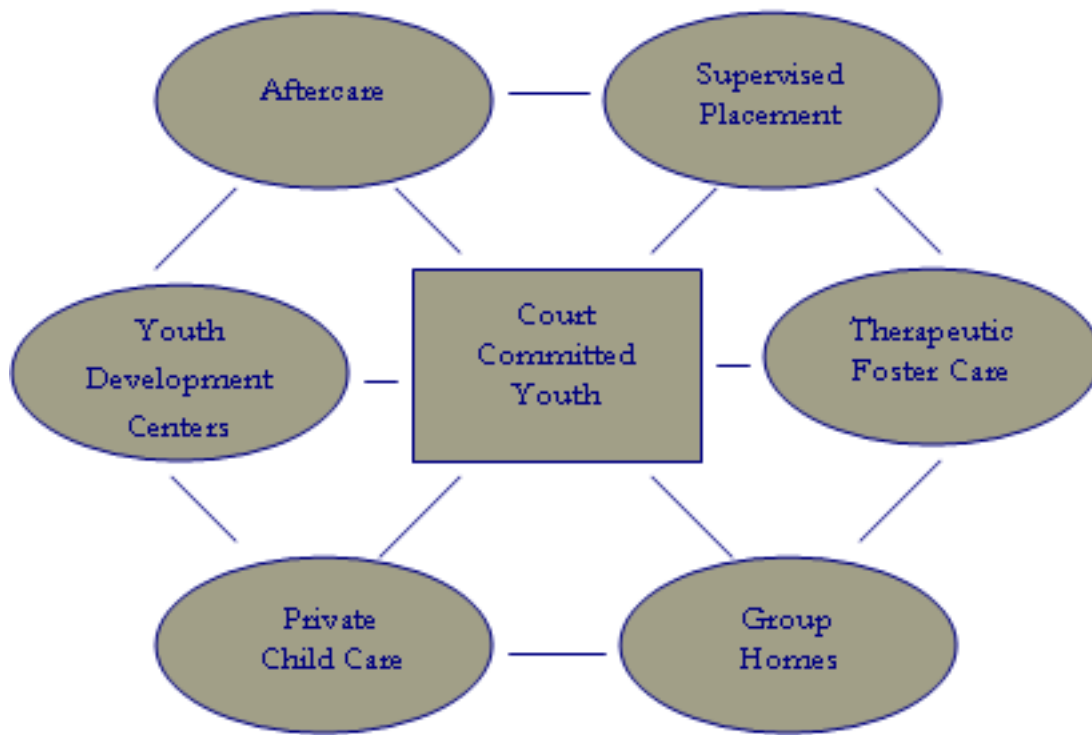
Program Operations — Placement Services

The Division for Placement Services includes three branches — Classification, Transportation and Detention Services. The division also provides coordination of alternatives to secure detention programming.

Classification Branch

Kentucky has been nationally recognized for the continuum of care it provides for delinquent youth and for the emphasis on treatment and rehabilitation in small facilities rather than large institutions. All placements are made through the

Classification Branch, with input from the youth's worker in the community, the local DJJ Juvenile Justice Specialist and others. Youth are assigned a security level based on the score received by completion of a risk screening tool. The goal is to place the youth in the least restrictive program that can both meet the youth's treatment needs and provide protection for the community. This helps assure, for example, that a 13-year-old misdemeanor offender is not placed in the same program with a 17-year-old violent felony offender. It also allows for programs to specialize to serve specific types of youth including younger offenders, sex offenders, youth with serious mental health issues and those that cannot return home and will have independent living needs or the need for placement in a long term family setting.



Following is a brief overview of the types of programs and services available for youth committed to the care of DJJ:

- **Youth Development Centers**

Kentucky takes pride in the fact that its facilities are small and treatment-oriented. There are a total of 11 state-operated Youth Development Centers (YDC's). One facility has 80 beds, while the others range from 30 to 45. Youth placed in youth development centers are usually between the ages of 14 and 18. The vast majority are older youth; the average age is 17. Two youth development centers are secure settings. The nine others are staff-secure.

- **Assessment Center**

Bluegrass is the only assessment center in the state, and is located in Lexington. The center has a dorm-style setup and an on-site school program. Youth are accepted from anywhere in the state. Youth placed in this program are juveniles for which it was determined further information was needed in order to make an appropriate treatment placement. Although not a treatment facility, some pre-treatment services, such as group counseling, are initiated.

- **Group Homes**

DJJ's group homes serve a variety of youth and needs. These programs are able to serve younger and/or less serious offenders than youth development centers. Some group homes also function as step down programs for youth leaving a residential center that could benefit from a less restrictive level of care before they return home. One program serves as an independent living setting for a population of youth that will reach the age of 18 while in state custody and are likely to be on their own once they are discharged.

- **Private Child Care**

DJJ contracts with private child care providers for a guaranteed minimum number of beds. Many of the providers have a continuum of care, which makes it possible for a youth to begin placement on a residential campus and move to a less restrictive placement, such as transitional living group homes, independent living or therapeutic foster care.

- **Day Treatment Services**

There are a total of 26 Day Treatment Programs spread across the state. The mission is to provide a comprehensive array of community-based services for at-risk youth. The goal is to prevent further involvement within the juvenile justice system, prevent placement out of the community or to successfully re-integrate youth that have been in placement back into the community. Day Treatment utilizes an effective balance of treatment, education and graduated sanctions, equally applied to redirect troubled youth.

Transportation Branch

One of the newest initiatives of the Department is a statewide Transportation Branch. Previously, youth were transported from the county of commitment to their placement by law enforcement, which kept local officers from their primary task of safeguarding the public. The Transportation Branch is able to transport youth from one Department facility to another, such as when a youth steps down from a Youth Development Center to a Group Home, or if a youth needs to be moved up to a more secure program. Transport staff are available for emergencies 24 hours per day, 7 days per week and perform a valuable service at times such as when a youth in the community must be taken to a psychiatric hospital. As time permits, staff are also able to transport youth home for furloughs and assist with interstate placements.

Detention Services

Detention Services oversees the development of the Statewide Detention Plan. This includes data collection, compliance with the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and future planning. The branch also oversees Detention Alternatives. In accordance with the Statewide Detention Plan, in areas where the Department operates a secure juvenile detention center, a range of alternative programs will be made available to the court. Each detention facility has a Detention Alternatives Coordinator (DAC), and in other areas of the state, a DAC is in place to begin developing alternatives in anticipation of a detention center's future construction. A DAC is responsible for developing local resources, screening youth in detention and working with local courts and other agencies to expedite youth moving as quickly out of detention as is appropriate, based on their individual circumstances and risk. Detention Alternatives have been effective. In the past year, over 300 youth have been placed into a detention alternative. The

success of detention alternatives shows that youth can be effectively placed in less secure programs without compromising public safety.

Program Operations — Mental Health Services

While in many states the options are limited to two or three large institutions, Kentucky is able to place youth in programs ranging from therapeutic foster care to group homes to private child care placement to small youth development centers to a maximum security facility.

All residential facilities operated by the Department of Juvenile Justice have a full-time Masters or Doctoral level psychologist on staff. This psychologist acts as the program's treatment coordinator and chairs the facility treatment team, clinically supervises counselors and monitors the direct line staff's role in implementation of the treatment plan. Treatment coordinators are overseen by regional licensed Doctoral level clinical psychologists. Residential facilities also have regular consultation by psychiatrists who prescribe medication when indicated, participate in treatment planning and provide emergency services.

While in a DJJ residential treatment program, youth participate in individual, group and family counseling sessions. Individual sessions help youth identify patterns of problem behavior and learn appropriate ways to respond to situations, while group sessions provide a structured environment for discussing daily living issues and peer evaluation of progress in the program. Family counseling sessions provide program staff a unique view of the family dynamics and encourage family members to play an active role in a youth's rehabilitation.

Facility psychologists held treatment team meetings routinely during the year and conducted assessments on all individuals entering residential programs. All programs remain in compliance with the mental health regulations of the federal consent decree.

This fiscal year, the West, Central and East Regions began the establishment of mental health branches. In addition, mental health professionals in the Department participated in a variety of staff training programs, including the KECSAC Conference for Collaboration Between Treatment and Education and the East Region Training Series. Training topics included: Suicide Prevention, Signs and Symptoms of Mental Illness, ADHD Assessment and Treatment, School Violence and Understanding SED Behavior.

Support Services — Staff Development Division

The Staff Development Division provides training services for individuals working in the juvenile justice system. The Division includes two branches — the Academy & Detention Training Branch and the In-Service Training Branch.

Academy & Detention Training Branch

The Academy & Detention Training Branch offers a pre-service training academy through Eastern Kentucky University for newly hired direct care juvenile justice staff. The Training Academy is a 10-week residential program designed to provide Youth Workers in Day Treatment Centers, Group Homes, Youth Development Centers and Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities with the skills they will need to work effectively with troubled youth. The Academy includes courses in multi-cultural awareness, testing and assessment of youth, abuse and neglect issues, fire safety, crisis prevention, relationship development, team building, legal issues, gang issues, conflict resolution, suicide prevention, behavior management, stress management, relapse prevention and health services protocol. The Academy also includes four weeks of on-the-job-training.

In-Service Training Branch

The In-Service Training Branch provides courses for staff currently working in the juvenile justice system. This includes “booster” training sessions for Youth Workers and on-site facility training designed to meet requirements of law, departmental policy and the American Correctional Association (ACA) standards. On-site training courses are typically related to safety issues such as fire safety policy, fire drills, CPR, first aid and blood-borne pathogen training. The In-Service Training Branch also coordinates certification programs, including Youth Worker and Counselor certification, for juvenile justice staff through Kentucky universities.

- **Youth Worker Certification Program**

Eastern

Kentucky University provides a Youth Worker Certification Program to provide direct-line staff with an opportunity to learn advanced skills and knowledge needed to excel in their profession. Students attend a series of monthly 3-day sessions for an 18-month period and earn 31 credit hours from the university.

- **Counselor Certification Program**

Counselor

Certification Programs are provided through Western Kentucky University and the University of Louisville. Trainees completing a Certification Program are awarded 6 graduate or undergraduate credit hours from the University and 80 hours training credit from the Division of Staff Development.

Support Services — Program Services Division

The Division of Program Services is comprised of three branches incorporating several aspects of the Department. The branches are: Quality Assurance, Program Development and Education. Each branch is unique in its initiatives and responsibilities. In addition to the three branches, a new Research Coordinator position was added to the division this fiscal year. The Quality Assurance Branch is responsible for monitoring and investigations. The Program Development Branch is responsible for prevention and grants awarded to community programs. The Education Branch is responsible for ensuring education standards are comparable with public schools. The Research Coordinator assists with university researchers conducting projects with Department data. Eastern Kentucky University researchers have conducted studies on the Prevention Initiative, Juvenile Intensive Supervision Teams (JIST), the Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP), the development of new Risk/Needs Assessment Tool, and Group Home Social Climate Survey. The research coordinator also conducts projects within the Department, including compiling and reporting data from the Situation Analysis Survey and a Gang Survey of residential and group home programs.

Research and Evaluation

Juvenile Intensive Supervision Teams (JIST)

Kentucky’s JIST program was created to allow community-based placement for: 1) committed youth who no longer require the level of supervision and care provided by the state’s juvenile facilities but need more intensive supervision than generally provided by supervised community placement and/or 2) probated youth considered to be at high risk of out-of-home placement. Each JIST consists of one law enforcement officer and one juvenile justice staff. Teams make regular home, school and work visits to enforce youths’ conditions of probation or supervised community placement.

Researchers at Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) are now conducting a complete analysis of the JIST program. Each JIST worker collects data on the progress of the youth on their caseload, as well as information from each visit conducted on a JIST outing with law enforcement officials. The JIST evaluation also consists of an in-depth analysis of the Newport JIST site in which recidivism rates of JIST youth will be compared to youth on regular community supervision. This will allow researchers to compare the groups of youth and determine the effectiveness of the JIST program.

Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP)

A recidivism study is being conducted on the graduates from CLEP. Researchers from ECU have now collected data on CLEP graduates and a matched control group. A complete report is expected in Spring 2002.

Risk/Needs Assessment

Researchers from ECU are currently assisting the Department in the development of a new risk/needs assessment form. This will replace the current form used to determine placements for youth entering the system. Preliminary data will be available to DJJ in January 2002.

Prevention

Researchers from ECU have been evaluating the Community Juvenile Justice Partnership Grants (CJJPG) program for three years. Researchers assisted the councils with planning and documentation efforts during the first year. Technical assistance and evaluation services were provided by researchers to the individual programs during the second and third years of the Community Partnerships Initiative. The prevention initiative has been successful in educating the community on the importance of delinquency prevention and has served more than 5,000 youth and family members.

Quality Assurance Branch

The Division's Quality Assurance (QA) Branch is responsible for the following functions: probable cause and revocation hearings; policy and procedure development; internal investigations; consent decree monitoring, inspections and monitoring of secure juvenile detention, juvenile holding, and intermittent holding facilities for compliance with state and federal mandates; and technical assistance in preparing DJJ programs and facilities for American Correctional Association (ACA) audits and accreditation. This fiscal year, the QA Branch also implemented Performance-based Standards, an initiative of the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators (CJCA). This program allows facilities to collect and enter data on specific standards into a database to compare their performance against the national average. The QA Branch has attended training to provide technical assistance to participating facilities during the data collection period. To date, the Department has gone through three cycles of data collection for Performance-based Standards. Data is collected and recorded in a web based data bank and reported back to the Department and each facility in a graphical form that allows comparison of each facility to itself and to the national average. Data indicates Kentucky facilities are within or above the national average for measured standards.

During FY 2001, the QA Branch processed 247 revocation requests from community offices statewide. The total number of out-of-home placements resulting from revocation hearings was 168 statewide, including stipulations. A total of ten youth were allowed to remain home under new supervised placement conditions. Twenty-two youth were re-committed by the courts prior to the conclusion of the revocation process and 38 requests were withdrawn prior to a revocation being conducted. In the remaining hearings, allegations of violations of supervised placement were unsubstantiated.

With the assistance of the QA Branch, the Department had five successful ACA accreditation and re-accreditation audits between July 1, 2000 and June 30, 2001. Also during this time period, the Detention Inspector conducted 38 state inspections of detention facilities and 18 federal monitoring visits. QA staff also conducted 40 consent decree monitoring visits. The numerous inspections and monitoring visits produced positive results.

The QA Branch began keeping track of non-abuse investigations in January 2000. Between then and June 30, 2001, QA conducted 29 investigations of which 21 were related to youth escaping or attempting to escape from a program. Other investigations were related to non-abuse complaints in Juvenile Detention Centers.

Education Branch

The Education Branch is responsible for ensuring youth in the care of DJJ receive the same quality of education as other students in the Commonwealth. Staff collaborates with over 25 state and local programs and agencies to enhance educational and transitional needs of our youth. Education staff members conduct professional training using the Work

Adjustment Model for facility staff, community workers and academic and vocational staff throughout the year. Participants become familiar with their own learning and working styles and apply this information as they work with DJJ youth.

The Work Adjustment Model, with the infusion of the assessment and communication training modules, has become a positive delivery system that has brought about positive changes in the integration of educational, vocational and treatment goals. During Fiscal Year 2001, 48 youth received their diploma and 180 youth earned their GED while attending school at day treatment, residential or detention education programs. The Work Adjustment Model also enhances teaching strategies in the classroom, improves communication among DJJ staff, education staff and youth, and teaches staff how to more effectively interact with youth. As a result of understanding learning and working styles and disability needs, staff members who work with youth can communicate more effectively.

The Work Adjustment Model was developed to provide integrated programming designed for mastery of academic competencies and occupational skills while addressing the treatment and transition needs of juvenile offenders. The Work Adjustment Model serves to stimulate and reinforce a career focus for all youth.

The Work Adjustment Model has 4 components: School-based learning, Work-based learning, Treatment-based learning and Transition-based learning.

School-based learning works to improve students' academic performance and enthusiasm for learning by teaching them how academic subjects apply to the world of work and their individual career major. With the development of the career pathway, students are taught the academic, vocational, and personal skills necessary for their identified career major.

Work-based learning includes a broad spectrum of activities designed to allow youth opportunities to learn by doing. Work-based learning programs and activities in Kentucky's DJJ programs include: projects based on the Correctional Teaching Community Model (CTC); in-house work experiences; community-based education and service learning projects. The CTC Model involves viewing every staff member as a teacher with valuable work experience, skills and hobbies to share with the youth. Current CTC activities in DJJ programs include nursing, maintenance, culinary arts, masonry, photography, fishing, water sports, computer repair and hand-made craft items. Youth learn these skills through the tutelage of youth workers, nurses, cooks, counselors, maintenance staff and program superintendents.

Treatment-based learning reinforces the career focus throughout the treatment program. Individual treatment goals include objectives, which are relevant to education and employment. Education/Vocational goals and work adjustment behaviors are reviewed in a treatment team setting to determine youths' progress. The consistency achieved by integrating work concepts into treatment goals allows for a holistic approach to the development of work values, work identities, and work skills.

Successful transitioning to the community is the final component of the Work Adjustment Model. An Aftercare plan is developed for all DJJ youth. This plan includes education and vocational components with employment and/or career preparation as an integral part of the plan. To assist with successful transitioning, DJJ has entered into a service agreement with the Kentucky Department of Rehabilitation and is currently working toward such an agreement with Kentucky's Job Corps centers.

Title I

Title I funds are used for supplementary education programs. The Department of Juvenile Justice receives Title I funds from the federal Department of Education and uses these funds in residential, detention, and day treatment education programs for teacher salaries, textbooks, professional development opportunities, and computer software. DJJ is also required to offer transition services for youth through Title I funds. In FY 2001, DJJ was awarded \$649,597 in Title I funds. These funds were allocated to 42 DJJ and contract education programs as well as transition services and administrative costs.

Program Development Branch

The Program Development Branch is responsible for prevention planning and coordination, administration and monitoring of federal grant programs, staffing the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and its subcommittees, the development of the JJAC's three year juvenile justice plan, and the creation of local programs and services to meet the needs of communities. This year the Program Development Branch has been instrumental in a number of initiatives including the Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice and DJJ's participation as a Site of Promise within the America's Promise program. In this fiscal

year, several staff positions have been added to the Program Development Branch including: Disproportionate Minority Confinement Coordinator, Grants Writer, and Grantee Fiscal Coordinator.

The Grants Writer is responsible for researching available funding based on identified needs of the Department. This person is also responsible for writing and packaging grants and becomes lead staff on grant compliance if one is received.

The Grantee Fiscal Coordinator is responsible for all fiscal review, coordination, technical assistance, training and record keeping for approximately two hundred active grants administered by the Program Development Branch. The implementation of the grant tracking system has allowed efficient financial management of grants and has limited the need for an additional staff member to assist with the day-to-day monitoring of grantee expenditures.

Prevention Efforts

Eight local prevention councils were created in 1998 to operate in eleven Kentucky counties. Prevention Councils are located in Daviess/Henderson, Boone/Kenton/Campbell, Fayette, Jefferson, Warren, Hardin, Hopkins and McCracken Counties. Each prevention council is responsible for developing a comprehensive local juvenile justice plan and conducting an assessment of needs and resources in the community. The plan is then to be used to increase community awareness and participation in juvenile justice issues, to initiate local activities and programs to reduce and prevent juvenile crime, and to facilitate in the sharing of necessary information. Funding is also available to programs responding to delinquency issues identified in the council plan. The councils are also responsible for and participating in the monitoring and evaluation of juvenile justice programs to determine effectiveness and recommend improvement.

In March 2001, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) presented the Department with a New American Community Award for our Community Partnership Initiative and delinquency prevention efforts in Fayette and Jefferson Counties. Award recipients have received media recognition throughout the year commending efforts of volunteers and organizations to address and reduce community crime.

FY 2001 allocations to the eight prevention councils are as follows:

- Daviess/Henderson - Six Daviess and four Henderson County prevention programs funded totaling \$459,146. Funded program sites included schools, community organizations, mentoring and scouting activities, and the housing authority to provide community-based after school programming.
- Fayette - Eight Fayette County programs and council coordination office funded totaling \$430,330. Funded programs included school and community-based after school programming, summer activities, challenge-based camping program for at-risk youth, scouting, and recreations program for homeless youth.
- Hardin - Eight Hardin County programs and council coordination office funded totaling \$222,795. Programs included faith-based after school mentoring, Family Resource and Youth Services Center activities, and Sheriff's Office juvenile specialist.
- Hopkins - Five Hopkins County programs funded totaling \$159,153. Programs included a collaborative truancy project, community-based after school and truancy programs, and summer activities.
- Jefferson - Fifteen Jefferson County programs and council coordination office funded totaling \$930,598. Programs included community, school and faith-based after school and truancy programs and summer activities.
- McCracken - Eight McCracken County programs funded totaling \$187,962. Programs targeted a specific community area, including three middle schools. Prevention activities are provided at school, Salvation Army, Boys & Girls Club, and other community sites.
- Boone/Kenton/Campbell - Twelve programs and council coordination office funded totaling \$555,300. Programs included school and community based after school activities, truancy prevention, intensive family support program, drug

court, and youth leadership conference for at-risk girls.

- Warren - Five Warren County programs and council coordination office funded totaling \$229,334. Program activities included truancy prevention, community-based after school programming, and refugee assistance.

Title II Formula Grants Program

Formula Grant funds are appropriated by Congress and administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Since Title II funds are funds that were withheld while Kentucky was out of compliance with the JJDP Act, the Department is still receiving past monies from 1998. These monies are currently being used to fund Necco and Associates to provide home detention tracking and foster care in several counties. Eight alternatives to secure detention programs will be funded during FY 2002. These programs are:

- The Bellwood Presbyterian Home for Children in Bowling Green
- Necco and Associates
- Ramey Estep Homes in Boyd County
- The Methodist Home of Kentucky in Woodford County
- R.O.P.E., a subsidiary of the Sign of the Dove Church in Elizabethtown
- The Family Nurturing Center in Florence
- The Positive Link Center in Lexington
- The Metro Group Home in Lexington

Challenge Grant Program

The purpose of the Challenge Grant Program is to provide incentives for states and territories participating in the Formula Grants Program to develop, adopt and improve juvenile justice programs and policies. Kentucky was awarded \$107,000 in Challenge Grant funds during FY 2001. These funds have been allocated to truancy reduction programs across the state. These truancy reduction grant programs range from after school programs to mentoring programs. These grantees are:

- Augusta Independent Schools - \$3,800 to fund a part time attendance officer for all grades
- The Martin County School System - \$12,309 to place 9th graders with a senior mentor
- Livingston County Schools - \$15,389 for truancy mediation for all grades
- The Knox County Board of Education - \$11,328 for mentoring program for 9th graders
- Danville Independent Schools - \$10,000 for part time truancy coordinator for grades 6-12 and

\$10,000 for in-school mentoring for grades K-5

- Bourbon County Schools - \$6,870 for part time truancy mediator for grades K-8
- The Allen County Board of Education - \$6,550 for home visits to truants in grades K-12
- Logan County High School - \$5,025 for part time truancy mediator in grades 9-12
- The Laurel County Board of Education - \$10,000 for part-time worker in conjunction with truancy court and \$7,100 for part time advocate for grades 6-8
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of the Bluegrass - \$10,000 for in-school mentoring in grades 2-5
- Turner Intermediate School of Monticello - \$3,700 for after school program for grades K-6
- The Russell County Board of Education - \$8,183 for part time truancy officer for grades K-6

Title V

OJJDP awards Title V funding for programs based on each state's juvenile (under 18) population through a competitive process. Local governments must apply to the state, as well as conduct a community needs assessment and establish a Prevention Policy Board. A program may be funded in year-long increments for up to three years.

This fiscal year, the Department was awarded \$517,000 in Title V funds. These funds were allocated to communities for local prevention program funding. These grantees are:

- Calloway County - Parent Power Program, which includes preparing for the drug free years and Second Step curricula.
- Campbell County - Truancy prevention program for fourth graders through Brighton Center and gender specific programming for girls 13-18 by Holly Hill Children's Services.
- City of Bardstown - Research-based strengthening families program.
- Franklin County - After school program with tutoring at Kings Center and Job-Skill and GED preparedness at Thornhill Learning Center.
- Greenup County - Truancy prevention program through Ramey-Estep Home.
- Hardin County - In-school mentoring program through Big Brothers Big Sisters.
- Jefferson County - Implementation of Families and Schools Together (FAST), after school family tutoring center and community school arts program.
- Menifee County - truancy mediation program.

JAIBG

The U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awards the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds. OJJDP awards JAIBG funds to states based on each state's juvenile (under 18) population. Kentucky's JAIBG funds are administered to the Department of Juvenile Justice, and the Program Development Branch administers these funds to grantees. Intermediate Sanctions programs, such as the Community Service Work Program and drug courts, are eligible for \$300,000 in competitive funds. DJJ may use JAIBG funds for construction; hiring and training of criminal justice personnel; accountability-based sanctions programs; and funding of pretrial services, funding of prosecutor-led drug, gang and violence programs; provision of technology, equipment; probation programs; drug courts; accountability-based programs for law enforcement referrals or those that are designed to protect students and school personnel from drug, gang and youth violence.

Unless a waiver is granted, each state must distribute a minimum of 75% of its total allocation to local governments. Qualification for a waiver is based upon a state's ability to demonstrate that a majority of the juvenile justice expenditures in the state are made at the state level. Kentucky has submitted yearly waivers and has retained 86% of total JAIBG allocations for the past three years. JAIBG funds are granted each year with each year's funds distributed over two-year periods. Funds are allocated based on a formula that combines law enforcement expenditures for each unit of local government and the average annual number of Uniform Crime Report Part I violent crime arrests reported by each unit of local government. Some localities are approved for funding directly by OJJDP.

Kentucky was awarded \$3,347,600 in FY 2000 JAIBG funds. Funding was allocated as follows:

\$300,000 To local communities based on competitive application process to provide Intermediate Sanctions programs. The following communities received funding: Boyd County, Harrison County, Henderson County, Pendleton County, Pike County, Taylor County, Warren County, Washington County and Whitley County. Community Service Work Programs, an after school reporting center, and a juvenile drug court are examples of uses of JAIBG funds at this level.

\$250,415 To units of local government based on pass through requirements. The following communities received funding: City of Bowling Green, City of Henderson, City of Louisville, City of Owensboro, Jefferson County, Lexington-Fayette County and McCracken County. The Juvenile Intensive Supervision Teams (JIST) and juvenile drug testing are examples of how local governments use JAIBG funds.

\$300,000 To units of state government to provide services for at-risk youth. The following state agencies received funding: Administrative Office of the Courts for a juvenile drug court in Christian County, Department of Public Advocacy to educate youth on their right to counsel, and the Prosecutor's Advisory Council for local prosecutor offices.

\$2,547,185 To DJJ for six community programs, including Juvenile Intensive Supervision Teams (JIST); the Intensive Wilderness and Probation Program, which includes a sixty day residential phase with five months of intensive aftercare; drug testing for youth in DJJ operated and contracted facilities; the Workplace Readiness Education Program; Career Scope, which includes vocational programming; as well as facility improvements, such as libraries in the Adair and Warren County facilities, and administrative costs.

In May 2001, the Department was awarded \$3,421,600 in FY 2001 JAIBG funds. Projects will be selected in FY 2002.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee

Kentucky's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC), also known as the State Advisory Group (SAG), was created in December in 1997, in an effort to meet the State Advisory Group requirement established by the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended. The JJAC was placed under the Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice for staff support services. The JJAC has 33 members and is vested with the following duties and responsibilities: developing a statewide juvenile justice plan to be submitted to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) every three years; advocating for goals of the JJDP Act; advising the Governor and legislature on compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act; obtaining input from juveniles currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system; applying for JJDP Act funds; reviewing grant proposals and selecting programs for funding; and monitoring grant programs. The JJAC oversees the following federal grant programs provided through the JJDP Act and the OJJDP: Title II Formula Grant Program, Challenge Grant Program and Title V Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention. The JJAC is a supervisory authority, which means it has decision-making capacity over the grant programs it oversees and over the statewide juvenile justice plan that is submitted to OJJDP every three years.

Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)

The Subcommittee on Equity and Justice for All Youth (SEJAY), a subcommittee of JJAC, is leading DJJ's efforts in this mission by identifying the causes and solutions for the overrepresentation of minorities in Kentucky's juvenile justice system. SEJAY is working in three areas: data and research, education and public awareness, and strategic planning. A collaborative team of researchers from the University of Louisville and the University of Kentucky was hired for the first year of a three-year research project. With information from the first year's final report, SEJAY will be able to identify some causes and solutions for DMC. In anticipation of the release of the first year's research report, SEJAY is planning strategies for the implementation of solutions and the ongoing evaluation of these solutions. In the second and third years of the research project, the scope will be expanded to include system stakeholders from across the state, additional solutions and interventions, and a plan for on-going methods to measure the effectiveness of system changes.

With resources provided by a federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention intensive technical assistance grant, Kentucky has started the process of developing county-based DMC groups in the three counties with the highest percentage of minority youth population: Fayette, Jefferson and Christian.

Support Services — Administrative Services Division

The Administrative Services Division consists of three branches — Fiscal, Personnel and Information Systems. In addition, the Division coordinates capital construction projects for the Department. During Fiscal Year 2001, Administrative Services coordinated needed renovations and repairs at various group homes and residential facilities, as well as construction on several new facilities, including the Laurel Regional Juvenile Detention Center and Boyd Regional Juvenile Detention Center. Construction was completed on the Adair Youth Development Center and began on the Warren Regional Juvenile Detention Center this fiscal year.

Fiscal Branch

Fiscal staff

handles all purchasing and payment functions, prepares and monitors contracting and leasing agreements, manages federal fiscal reporting and accounting, oversees inventory and vehicle maintenance reporting and manages biennial and annual budget functions. The appendix of this report provides a breakdown for Fiscal Year 2001 of juvenile justice funding sources and funding by program area.

Personnel Branch

Personnel staff

processes personnel actions, personnel registers, criminal records checks, grievances, disciplinary actions, workers' compensation claims, unemployment insurance, tuition assistance, outside employment requests, payroll functions and employee benefits for the Department. This fiscal year, the Personnel Branch developed a Personnel Handbook for DJJ staff. The introduction of this report provides a breakdown of personnel distribution by program area.

Information Systems

Information Systems staff provides technical assistance to juvenile justice staff, including installation, repair and configuration for computers, printers and peripherals; installation of software; networking; and staff training on management of the Juvenile Offender Resource Information (JORI) system. This system is designed to track information on each juvenile committed or probated to DJJ. Information includes demographics, offenses/legal history, placements, education/employment history, and individualized treatment, education and aftercare plans. Statistics used to produce the graphs in this report's appendix were gathered using JORI.

Capital Construction

Capital

Construction staff initiates, establishes, contracts, inspects and finalizes all new construction and renovation projects in conjunction with the Department of Facilities Management in the Finance and Administration Cabinet. Staff attends all construction meetings; reviews construction plans for compliance with the American Correctional Association (ACA) and state building codes; assists DJJ facilities with troubleshooting maintenance problems and emergencies; and maintains fiscal records and construction documents on the Department's facilities. Capital Construction staff provided oversight for 19 new construction and maintenance projects during FY 2001. In addition, preliminary work began on five construction projects that will be under way within the next year.

Support Services — Health Services

The Department of Juvenile Justice seeks to ensure that all youth placed in its care receive appropriate medical screenings and services. All youth entering the Department's residential treatment programs are screened for medical, mental health and dental problems. In providing medical coverage, each program staffs a minimum of two nurses and contracts with a private physician. Facility nurses are responsible for the day-to-day operation of health services in these programs. Contracted physicians provide on-site medical services a minimum of one day per week and on-call medical coverage for the facilities 24-hours per day, 7 days per week. The Department's statewide medical authority ensures that all juveniles in the Department's care receive quality medical services as departmental health services policies and procedures are developed. Facilities arrange for professional dental and psychiatric consultation and services as needed.

This fiscal year, Health Services operations in the Department's residential facilities have met all provisions of the federal consent decree. In addition, six treatment centers have received accreditation by the National Commission on Correctional

Health Care (NCCHC). The remaining treatment centers will be evaluated for accreditation in the next year.

Statewide Detention Plan

In planning for reformation of detention services across the state, the Department of Juvenile Justice, with the support of Governor Paul Patton and the authorization of the 1998 General Assembly, developed a statewide detention plan. Under this plan, the state will assume full responsibility of juvenile detention services across the state by mid-2003. The plan calls for the Department to operate ten regional secure juvenile detention facilities. Facilities will be located within approximately 60 miles of those counties constituting the primary users of the facilities.

The Department views detention as a process rather than a secure custody environment; thus, as state-operated secure juvenile detention facilities open, a wide range of alternatives to secure detention programs are available, creating a continuum of detention services in which juveniles are matched with an appropriate level of supervision and restriction. Alternatives to secure detention include: community supervision, home incarceration, staff-secure shelter and foster homes.

This fiscal year, a new secure juvenile detention facility was opened, the Adair Youth Development Center. Construction began on the Warren Regional Juvenile Detention Center. The Department opened the Breathitt Regional Juvenile Detention Center in November 1997 and the Campbell Regional Juvenile Detention Center and the McCracken Regional Juvenile Detention Center in November 1999.

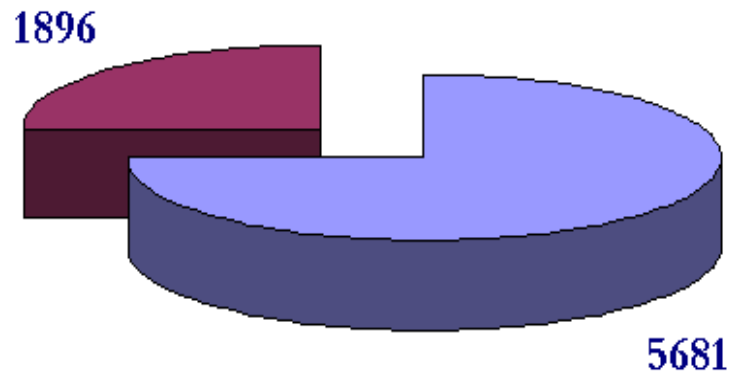
As each new state-operated detention facility opens, county operated intermittent holding facilities, juvenile holding facilities and secure juvenile detention facilities in its catchment area close, and counties in the catchment area are relieved of the responsibility of securing appropriate placement for youth awaiting trial.

In developing and implementing a statewide detention system, the Department is led by the belief that a balance of sanctions and services, equally applied and individually tailored, is the best method for providing an effective response to juvenile crime.

Appendix

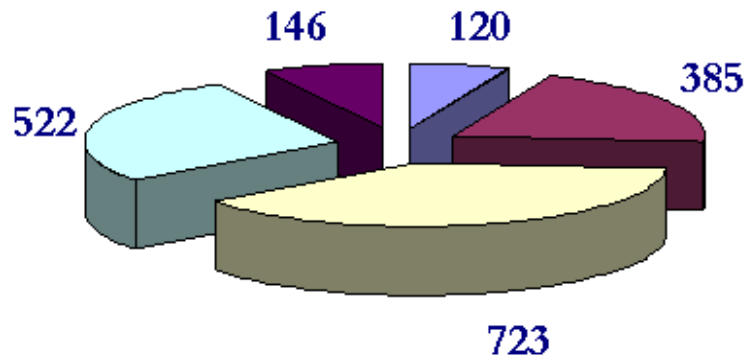
The charts on the following pages reflect the number of adjudicated youth served by the Department during Fiscal Year 2001. Please note that youth may have been served in more than one program type during this fiscal year.

Number of Youth Served by Placement Type



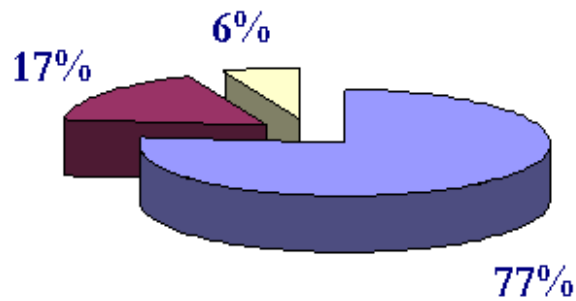
■ In the Community ■ Out Of the Community

Number of Youth Served Out of the Community by Program Type



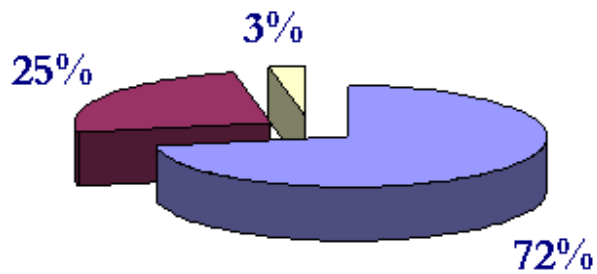
■ CLEP ■ Group Homes
■ Residential Facilities ■ Private Child Care
■ Bluegrass Assessment Center

Percentage of Youth Served In the Community by Race



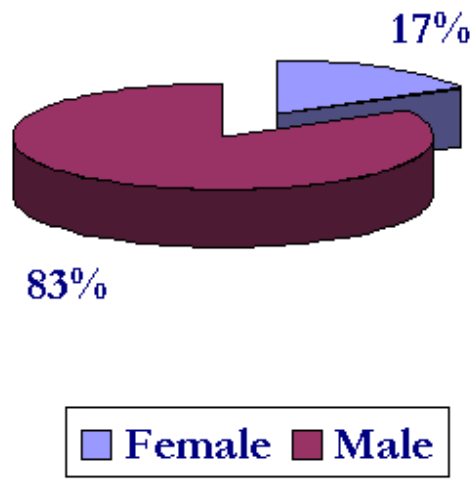
■ Caucasian ■ African American ■ Other

Percentage of Youth Served Out of the Community by Race

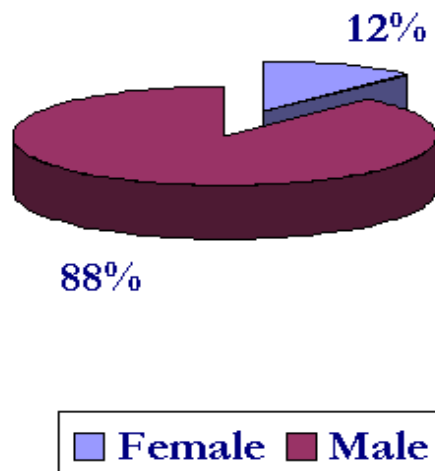


■ Caucasian ■ African American ■ Other

Percentage of Youth Served In the Community by Gender



Percentage of Youth Served Out of the Community by Gender



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